

REMARKS

The amendments herein do not introduce any new matter. It is believed that the claims herein should be allowable to Applicants. Accordingly, allowance is respectfully requested.

Claims 10 and 12-28 remain pending in the application. Applicants wish to thank the Examiner for the attention accorded to the instant application.

I. Objection to Drawings

Applicants attach hereto proposed drawing corrections for approval by the Examiner. Figures 1, 2 and 3 have been corrected to clarify the numerical notations in the figures. Figure 4, previously submitted, is also resubmitted with the notations for the steps of the flowchart. Changes have been noted in red.

Additionally, proposed changes to the Specification corresponding to the Figures is submitted. No new matter has been added. Applicants respectfully request approval for the proposed changes.

II. Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. §112

The Examiner has rejected claims 10 and 12-28 under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

Specifically, the Examiner states that claim 10 recites “an image display body for use with a 3D image display,” wherein the specification and the claims fail to disclose

how the image display body is capable of displaying images or how it could be used with the 3D image display. The Examiner has also rejected claim 22 because the specification and the claims fail to teach how the image display body could be a 3D image display body.

Applicants respectfully traverse with regard to claim 10. Applicants have also amended claim 22. With regard to claim 10, support for the assertion that the claim recites an image display body for use with a 3D image display body is found in the Specification on page 3, lines 3-14. As recited in the Specification, the invention is directed to a method for manufacturing an image display body for use with a 3D image display body. Right-eye image display parts a and left-eye image display parts b contain a mixed 3D image which utilizes the laminated phase-difference film in conjunction with the 3D image display body to show 3D images.

With regard to claim 22, the claim has been amended to recite “an image display body for use with a 3D image display manufactured according to claim 10.” The amended claim makes clear that the image display body is intended for use with a 3D image display body to form a 3D image display body for displaying 3D images.

Applicants respectfully submit that the amended claims overcome the Examiner’s 35 U.S.C. §112 rejections.

III. Claim Objections

The Examiner has objected to claims 10 and 12-28 because of informalities. Specifically, the Examiner has objected to the phrase “a drawn film phase difference functionality” in claim 13 and the phrase “the polarizer” as recited in claim 26.

Applicants have amended claims 13 and 26. Claim 13 has been amended to clarify that “a drawn PVA film having phase difference functionality” and claim 26 has been amended to recite “the image display body” in the preamble. Applicants respectfully submit that the amendments to the claims overcome the Examiner’s objections.

IV. Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. §103

The Examiner has rejected claims 10 and 12-28 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,359,664 to Faris (“Faris”) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,147,738 to Okamoto (“Okamoto”).

The Examiner states that Faris generally teaches a display system for visually displaying a polarized spatially multiplexed image of a 3D object having left eye image and right eye image mixed within. However, Examiner admits that Faris does not explicitly teach including a protective layer and adhesive layer. The Examiner states that Okamoto in the same field of endeavor teaches a polarizer for use with a liquid crystal display device wherein the polarizer layer is interposed between a pair of TAC film and is adhered via an adhesive layer to a transparent glass substrate. The Examiner states that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the micropolarizer to make it adhered to a glass substrate via an adhesive layer and to be covered with a protective layer for the benefit of easy adoption of the micropolarizer to the display device.

Applicants have amended independent claim 10 to more particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter regarded as the invention. Claim 10 has been amended to recite the further step of “eliminating regions of said film where transparent resist members are not present.” The present invention, as recited in the amended claims, is directed to a method for manufacturing an image display body for use with a 3D image display body. Importantly, after attaching transparent resist members in to specified positions on a phase difference film, regions where the transparent resist members are not present are eliminated.

Neither Faris nor Okamoto, either alone or in combination, disclose a phase difference film having transparent resist members in specified positions on the phase difference film and further eliminating the regions of the phase difference film where transparent resist members are not present. Faris is directed to an electro-optical display system for visually displaying polarized spatially multiplexed images of 3D objects for stereoscopic view. Faris does not disclose or suggest phase difference films and attaching transparent resist members onto said film and eliminating regions of the film where transparent resist members are not present. There is no teaching or suggestion in Okamoto for phase difference films and attaching transparent resist members onto said film and eliminating regions of the film where transparent resist members are not present.

The Examiner is reminded that to establish a prima facie case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the references or to combine reference teachings.

Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references) must teach or suggest all of the claim limitations. In re Vaeck, 947 F.2d 488 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

Since the cited references do not teach or suggest all of the claim limitations, either alone or in combination with each other, a prima facie case of obviousness has not been set forth. Applicants, therefore, respectfully submit that amended claim 10 is allowable over the cited references. Claims 12-28, by their dependency on amended claim 10, are similarly allowable.

V. Provisional Double Patenting Rejections

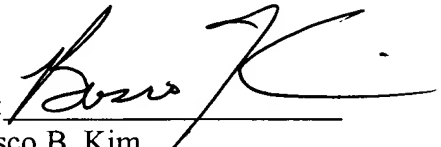
The Examiner has provisionally rejected claims 10 and 12-28 under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 8-26 of copending Application Serial No. 09/873,509.

Applicants are prepared to file a terminal disclaimer if the conflicting claims become patented.

VI. Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that claims 10 and 12-28 are now in condition for allowance. Early notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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